UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25459
22 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We were informed today by our Government of the following aggression committed against our Republic:

Two villages in the area of Srebrenica were attacked by two fixed-wing aircraft belonging to Serbian and Montenegrin forces.

Serbian and Montenegrin forces attacked the village of Gradacac with ground to ground missiles.

An intensified offensive has been launched by the aggressor forces against areas of Government controlled territory in the Tuzla region.

Today, Sarajevo was shelled by Serbian and Montenegrin forces, with some sections of the city exposed to toxic gases (this can be corroborated by UNPROFOR). As a result, scores of civilians suffered irritation and others, more directly exposed, suffered from bleeding from their respiratory systems.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
and
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25460
22 March 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 22 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

With reference to the letter dated 22 March 1993 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine (S/25458), in my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for this month and on behalf of its members, I have the honour to request the Security Council to meet in a formal session in order to consider the serious situation in the occupied Palestinian territories including Jerusalem.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Nabil ELARABY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/25461
23 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to submit, enclosed herewith, a letter dated 19 March 1993 by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia, Mr. Hrvoje Sarinic, addressed to you.

I would be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 19 March 1993 from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General

May I inform you about the difficult situation in the Republic of Croatia in terms of power supply which is insufficient to meet the basic needs of some 700,000 people in Dalmatia (southern Croatia) and inadequate to provide for over 200,000 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina given shelter in that part of Croatia. The terrorist act of mining the Peruča Dam by Serbian paramilitary units, coupled with the driest season in these parts over the past 40 years, has resulted in a shortage of electric power affecting the whole area of south Croatia, jeopardizing thus the economy of the entire region and endangering the subsistence of its residents and refugees alike. The supply system in the area is currently being cut off for 15 hours every day, with a gloomy prospect of this period to be extended to 20 hours a day, should a solution not be found.

The Republic of Croatia signed a Protocol with the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the power supply to Croatia from the Tuzla and Kakanj TEPPs. Due to the war situation, however, Bosnia and Herzegovina is unable to meet these requirements for the time being.

Because these efforts are aimed at providing the inhabitants of Dalmatia and the refugees there with electric energy, as well as at preventing a total collapse of the economy, hence a threat to the survival of the population, this action is obviously a humanitarian one, and in full compliance with international humanitarian law. To this end, I have forwarded a letter to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) Commander-in-Chief, General Lars Eric Wahlgren appealing for UNPROFOR support in its implementation.

As this action is strictly humanitarian, may I ask, Your Excellency, for your personal support of the attempts at providing the region of Dalmatia with the necessary energy. By courtesy of the members of the Croatian Permanent Mission to the United Nations and General Wahlgren, you will be duly informed about concrete steps taken.

Hrvoje ŠARINIĆ
Prime Minister

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/25462
23 March 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 22 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit a letter from Mr. Mohamed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, dated 22 March 1993, containing Iraq's position on an extremely important matter related to the compensation provided for under paragraph 19 of the unjust Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 22 March 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to state Iraq's position on an extremely important matter related to the compensation provided for under paragraph 19 of the unjust Security Council resolution 687 (1991), which sets forth the mechanisms for determining the appropriate level of Iraq's contribution to the Compensation Fund based on a percentage of the value of the exports of petroleum from Iraq not to exceed a figure to be suggested to the Council by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, taking into account the requirements of Iraq and Iraq's payment capacity, and taking into consideration external debt service and the needs of the Iraqi economy.

Pursuant to the above paragraph, the Secretary-General of the United Nations submitted a comprehensive report (S/22559) dated 2 May 1991 in which he made proposals concerning the institutional framework of the Compensation Fund and the United Nations Compensation Commission, the structure of the Commission, its status, privileges and immunities, its expenses and its headquarters, and the functions of the Governing Council, the commissioners and the secretariat. He also proposed the mechanisms for determining the appropriate annual level of Iraq's contribution to the Compensation Fund, the arrangements for ensuring that payments were made to the Fund, the compensation claims procedure, the method of filing claims, the processing of claims and the payment of compensation.

Security Council resolution 692 (1991) approved the aforesaid report and established the Compensation Fund in accordance with the proposals of the Secretary-General. The headquarters of the Governing Council was to be in Geneva, and the Governing Council was to decide whether some of the activities of the Commission should be carried out elsewhere.

Security Council resolution 705 (1991) also approved the proposal made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his note (S/22661) dated 31 May 1991, in which he estimated the needs of the Iraqi economy in imports at $8 billion of the total petroleum revenues, which he estimated at approximately $21 billion annually. On that basis, he determined the percentage for debt servicing at 22 per cent and a percentage not exceeding 30 per cent for the contribution to the Compensation Fund.

Iraq has noticed with regret that certain companies and individuals have started to bring actions in their national courts claiming compensation for damage which they allege to have sustained, thereby aiming at the assets and reserves which Iraq has abroad, instead of seeking recourse to the Compensation Commission. The execution of those claims against Iraqi assets abroad, instead of from the resources of the Compensation Fund, means that the percentage deducted from Iraq's petroleum exports will exceed in practice the upper limit for compensation payment specified by the Security Council. Consequently, that will have negative repercussions on Iraq's ability to provide the essential needs of the Iraqi people and the Iraqi economy, which may severely harm the Iraqi economy, thus making it impossible for Iraq to fulfil its obligations towards the Compensation Fund itself.

In the light of the foregoing, the Government of the Republic of Iraq requests the Security Council to take the measures which it deems appropriate to lay down guidelines to coordinate the measures related to compensation at both international and local levels in order to ensure that the percentage of compensation to be determined is not exceeded. It requests all States concerned to coordinate with it before beginning to implement the decisions of national courts in connection with such claims.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Republic of Iraq

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/910
S/25463
23 March 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 10
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 22 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, I have honour to transmit the text of a memorandum of the Republic of Kazakhstan entitled "On the holding of a conference on interaction and confidence-building measures in Asia".

I should be grateful if you would circulate the text of this letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 10, and of the Security Council.

I should like to take this occasion to inform you that on 29 and 30 March 1993 a meeting of experts from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Asian States will be held in Alma Ata on interaction and confidence-building measures in Asia. Invitations to the meeting of experts have been sent to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, India, Pakistan, the People's Republic of China, Mongolia, Turkey, Japan, Thailand, the Republic of Korea, the United States of America, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Australia, and also to representatives of the United Nations and the secretariat of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). Most of the countries referred to support the proposal for the holding of a conference in Alma Ata.

(Signed) Akmaral K. ARYSTANBEKOVA
Permanent Representative

Annex

MEMORANDUM OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN ON THE HOLDING OF A CONFERENCE ON INTERACTION AND CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES IN ASIA

In his address to the forty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Nursultan Nazarbaev, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, put forward a number of initiatives aimed at strengthening international security and confidence, the effective exercise of preventive diplomacy in the maintenance of international peace and stability, and active use of the potentials of regional cooperation. He devoted special attention to the creation of a system of security and cooperation on the Asian continent. For these purposes, it was proposed that a conference be held on interaction and confidence-building measures in Asia.

The report of the United Nations Secretary-General Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, entitled "An Agenda for Peace", stresses the need to reinforce the role of interregional cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, the promotion of stability and the strengthening of cooperation between regional organizations and the United Nations. It emphasized the need for more active participation by regional organizations in preventive diplomacy, peace-keeping, peacemaking and post-conflict peace-building, which would contribute to regional and, in the long run, global stability. This entails the more active use of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter.

The idea of the conference on interaction and confidence-building measures in Asia gained the support of the Secretary-General. Kazakhstan's initiative was endorsed by the participants in the meeting of the leaders of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, held in Ashkhabad in May 1992. The heads of the States participating in the Ashkhabad meeting emphasized that the establishment of a collective security system in Asia would serve the purpose of more effectively ensuring lasting peace and stability in the region. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs were instructed in the joint declaration on the results of the meeting to consider the possibility of convening a conference on this question.

The proposals by the President of Kazakhstan were received favourably in CSCE circles and met with understanding and a positive response on the part of the representatives of the foreign-policy departments of China, Egypt, India, Jordan and other Asian countries.

In proposing the establishment of a collective-security system in Asia similar to the CSCE, Kazakhstan believes that the States of the continent have an equal interest in durable and lasting peace and stability. The level of their economic development, and the structures and complementarity of their economies provide great opportunities for mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation.

The main areas of cooperation could be the following:

- Promotion of peace, stability and security and strengthening of confidence-building measures in Asia;

- Cooperation in the economic and scientific and technical fields, as well as in the field of environmental protection;

- Cooperation in the social and humanitarian fields.

The main principles of cooperation could be:

- Non-use of force or the threat of force;

- Peaceful settlement of disputes;

- Territorial integrity of States;

- Inviolability of existing borders;

- Sovereign right;

- Non-interference in each other's internal affairs;

- Equality and the right of peoples to determine their own destiny;

- Inter-State cooperation;

- Respect for human rights;

- Scrupulous compliance with international obligations.

These principles of cooperation are based on the Charter of the United Nations and other fundamental documents adopted by the United Nations. In addition to these traditional principles for promoting all-Asian interaction, Kazakhstan intends to propose some new approaches, outlined in the proposals made by President Nazarbaev:

- The principle of genuinely preventive measures to ensure the timely elimination of the economic and social causes of potential political and military-political conflicts;

- The principle of the early detection of emerging conflicts with a view to settling them without the use of force long before they escalate into an armed confrontation;

- The principle of the primacy of methods based on incentives rather than coercion in the settlement of conflicts.

The permanent missions of States to the United Nations could contribute, within the framework of the Organization's activities, to the realization of the idea of the conference on interaction and confidence-building measures in Asia. To this end, an exchange of views on specific proposals and considerations on

the subject could be held at the level of permanent representatives of all States interested in stability and prosperity in Asia.

The following matters could be discussed:

1. The holding of regular meetings of permanent representatives of the States interested in prosperity and stability in Asia to exchange views and proposals on the subject;

2. Advocacy of the idea among all other States Members of the United Nations;

3. Coordination of efforts to promote, in the General Assembly, the idea of establishing the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia.

The first meeting of the permanent representatives of all interested States to discuss the issues raised in this memorandum could be held on 30 March 1993 at the Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan to the United Nations in New York.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/911
S/25464
23 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 30
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 23 March 1993 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I would like to draw your attention to the increasingly grave situation in the occupied Palestinian territory as a result of the intensification of repressive measures by the Israeli authorities.

Since the deportation of over 400 Palestinians in mid-December, there has been a rise in clashes between Israeli soldiers and armed settlers and the Palestinian people living in the occupied Palestinian territory. About 50 Palestinians have been shot and killed in street disturbances - a death rate not seen in several years. Most of the Palestinian casualties - at least 15 deaths in the month of March - have been in the Gaza Strip, where 4 people were killed this weekend alone. A large proportion of the victims continue to be children under 16.

According to the recent State Department global human rights report, Israel Defence Force killings of Palestinians increased 62 per cent in 1992 from a year earlier. In their efforts to quell Palestinian resistance to the occupation, the Israeli authorities have further relaxed the use of live ammunition to deal with demonstrations, have launched armed attacks against Palestinian houses and have continued to engage in undercover killings of Palestinian militants and to impose blanket curfews and other forms of collective punishment.

Far from restoring calm to the occupied Palestinian territory, it is clear that these measures only fuel greater resistance and add to the tension and violence in a manner that arouses the greatest concern. Such Israeli policies drastically undermine the efforts aimed at achieving peace in the Middle East, and present another obstacle besides the unresolved question of deportees due to Israel's non-compliance with Security Council resolution 799 (1992) of 18 December 1992.

On behalf of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish once again to convey alarm at the continued disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of its obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention and the relevant Security Council resolutions. The Committee appeals to the Security Council to take the necessary measures to provide appropriate protection to the Palestinian people, in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention and Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 30, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSÉ
Chairman
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25465
23 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith two articles that were recently published in the official Iraqi media, and which contain unequivocal proof of Iraq's unwillingness and insensitivity in implementing Security Council resolutions, especially resolutions 687 (1991) and 773 (1992).

The first article, entitled "The Kuwait Governorate Administration puts a ceiling on migrant workers", was published on 6 March 1993, in BABIL newspaper, whose editorial board is chaired by Udayy Saddam Hussein, son of the President of the Iraqi regime. The said article unequivocally uses phrases that are meant to indicate that Kuwait is still part of Iraq. The article, for example, refers to the State of Kuwait as "the Governorate of Kuwait". It also refers to the Minister of Social Affairs and Labour of the State of Kuwait as "a local official of the Department of Social Affairs in the Kuwaiti Governorate Administration". And furthermore, refers to the official Kuwaiti news agency as "the Governorate's local news agency".

The second article, entitled "the Unity of Iraq's territory and people is a timeless truth", was published in AL KHUADISSIYAH newspaper, which is the official publication of the Ministry of Defence, on 16 March 1993. The content of this article is irrefutable proof of the falsity of Iraq's claims that it has accepted Security Council resolution 687 (1991). The article clearly states that "the acceptance by Iraq of the ill-reputed resolution 687, was in reality an acceptance of an imposed status-quo paving the way to a time when it could be overcome and changed". The article further states "To adhere to the bitterness of a status-quo under certain circumstances does not, by any means, imply acceptance of that status-quo ... The borders of Iraq and the unity of its people and territory are holy, and can be compared to the edge of a blade that cuts the hand of whoever tries to touch it".

Such articles which appear regularly in the Iraqi official media, are a testimony to Iraq's flagrant violation of the letter and substance of relevant Security Council resolutions. Furthermore, such articles are intended to poison Iraqi public opinion which, in turn, manifests the sinister aggressive designs the Iraqi regime still harbours against Kuwait, thus threatening future security and stability in the regime.

The Security Council, on the basis of its responsibility for peace and security in the world, must therefore take appropriate measures to ensure Iraq's compliance with the letter and substance of its relevant resolution.

I should be grateful if the attached article could be brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and also be circulated with its enclosures as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

/...

Annex I

SOURCE: AL-BABIL NEWSPAPER, MARCH 6, 1993

The Kuwait Governorate Administration puts a ceiling on migrant workers

Kuwait Governorate/Mr. Jassem Al Aoun, a local official at the Department of Social Affairs in the Kuwait Governorate Administration, said today that the Governorate has put a ceiling on the migrant labor force as not to exceed half a million workers.

The official indicated in a statement, related to migrant workers and released by a Governorate local news agency, that the number of migrant workers in Kuwait has reached 436,757 workers.

The statement mentioned that the Egyptian workers, amounting to 90,773 workers (25%) came in first place, followed by the Syrian with 33,461 workers and the Lebanese with 12,954 workers.

The official said that foreign workers include nationals from Iran, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Thailand, Afghanistan, Turkey, India, Bangladesh, United States of America and Britain.

ادارة محافظة الكويت حددت بدقة للعمال الوافدين

محافظة الكويت / قال المسؤول المحلي لقطاع الشؤون الاجتماعية في ادارة محافظة الكويت جاسم العون اليوم الاربعاء ان المحافظة وضعت حدا اعلى لسقف العمالة الوافدة بحيث لاتزيد عن نصف مليون عامل.

واوضح في بيان بشان العمال الوافدين نقلته وكالة الانباء المحلية للمحافظة ان عدد العمال الوافدين بلغ حتى نهاية شباط الماضي ٤٣٦ الفا و٧٥٧ عاملا.

واشار البيان الى ان المصريين يأتون في مقدمة العمال الوافدين حيث بلغوا ٩٠ الفا و٧٧٣ عاملا (٢٥ ٪) يليهم السوريون ٣٣ الفا و٤٦١ عاملا واللبنانيون ١٢ الفا و٩٥٤ عاملا.

وقال ان العمال الاجانب يشملون جنسيات اخرى مثل ايران وسريلانكا والفلبين وتايلاند وافغانستان وتركيا والهند وبنغلاديش والولايات المتحدة وبريطانيا.

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Annex II

SOURCE: AL KHUADISSIYA NEWSPAPER, MARCH 16, 1993

The Unity of Iraq's territory and people is a timeless truth:

Thus, the acceptance by Iraq of the ill-reputed resolution 687 which stipulated a cease-fire and included clauses and paragraphs incompatible with the United Nations Charter and the just international legality, was in reality an acceptance of the an imposed status-quo paving the way to a time when it could be overcomed and changed in a way to ensure the security and safety of Iraq's territory and people, and guarantees its national sovereign that the enemies tried under the cover of the United Nations to invalidate and curtail.

Despite our deep and total awareness of the dimension of this episode in the conspiracy against the unity of Iraq and its territory; Iraq cannot accept to surrender not even one inch of its national territory or to diminish its sovereignty on its territory. To adhere to the bitterness of a status-quo under certain circumstances does not, by any means, simply acceptance of that status quo as already mentioned. The borders of Iraq and the unity of its territory and people are a holy reality and can be compared to the edge of a "blade" that cuts the hand of whoever tries to touch it.

AL-QA'DISSIYA
القادسية
جريدة يومية سياسية عسكرية
تصدر عن وزارة الدفاع
بغداد - العراق
رئيس التحرير
هاني وهيب
الثلاثاء ١٦ آذار ١٩٩٣م - ٣٣ رمضان ١٤١٣ هـ - العدد ٤١٤١ - السنة الثالثة عشرة

وحدة العراق ارضاً وشعباً حقيقة ازلية

بات من الواضح للقاصي والداني ان العراق الذي تعرض لابشع عدوان عسكري شامل في التاريخ المعاصر، وتعرض الى مؤامرة شاملة معقدة الاطراف والاهداف والغايات، قد قيل، وُجاب شر الحرب شفعه، بقرارات مجلس الامن برغم عدم عدلها والتطرف عليه من الاجحاف والظلم بحقه، وذلك من اجل ان يفوت الفرصة على قوى التحالف الشرير من تمرير مؤامراتهم ضد سيادة العراق ووحدته واستقلاله السياسي الاقتصادي.

وبعدا ان قبول العراق بقرار ٦٨٧ سيء الصيت الذي تم بموجبه رفع اطلاق النار وبالنفسه من بنوده والقرار خالفة لميثاق الامم المتحدة والشرعية الدولية المتفقة، كان في حقيقة الامر احد اهم اهداف ومخطط مدروس كهيدا لتجاوزه والتغيير، بما يخدم امن وسلامة ارض وشعب العراق ويصون حقوقه الوطنية في السيادة التي حاول الاعداء تحت غطاء الامم المتحدة اهدارها بالتقاص منها.

وبعد مرور هذه الفترة التي اعقبت العدوان العسكري، وما افرزته من تطورات ومعطيات واحداث، تأكدت صواب القيادة الى اليه وحكمتها في طريقة التعامل ووسائله مع الخيمة الامريكية الشرسة ضد العراق وشعبه، والتي كانت في المحصلة في تحجيم المؤامرة وتربصين الجبهة الداخلية لمواجهة صعاب المشروعة والقادرة بحيث بقي العراق سالما وعبر في فترة قصيرة الى بر الامان فيما باءت كصول المؤامرة وحلفائها واحدا تلو الآخر، وانفضحت اهدافها ونياتها الشريرة على المستوى الدولي.

ويرغم كل الحقائق والمؤشرات التي أكدت فشل المؤامرة الامريكي - الاطلسية - الصهيونية ضد العراق وشعبه، فان الاعداء الذين عاشوا هذا الفشل الذريع الذي واجهوه في سعاصم الذليل من العراق قيادة وشعبا وارضا، فقد واصلوا رهاسم الخائب على بقايا المؤامرة ضد العراق سواء في صفحة الحصار الظالم، او بالمحاولات المتكررة لتغييب وحدة ارضه وكيانه وفي ما سموه بمخطوط العرض المشبوهة في شمال العراق وجنوبه او استقطاع جزء من ارضه تحت غطاء القرارات الدولية.

ان الظروف التي حاول ويحاول بها الامريكان واعداء العراق تمرير مؤامرة تقسيم العراق، اصبحت معروفة بملابساتها وابعادها الاستعمارية، حيث استهدفت اولا واخيرا انسان الذليل من سيادة العراق واستقلاله اجزاء من ترابه سمن ترتيبات المؤامرة الشاملة ضده، ناهيك عن محاولة زرع بؤرة توتر قابلة للانفجار في اي وقت بما يؤمن للوجود الاستيطاني الاجنبي مبررات بقائه، والضغط على لتجبير ا وضاع في المنطقة على التوقيت الذي يخدم مصالحه.

ويرغم ادراكنا العميق والشامل بأهمية هذا الفصل من المؤامرة ضد وحدة العراق وارضه، فان العراق لا يمكن ان يقبل باي تنازل وان عن شبر واحد من ارضه الوطنية، او القبول من سيادته على ارضه فاعلا، صيورا الواقع في ظرف ما لا يعني القبول به كما انه لن يقبل باي حال من الاحوال، تحدود العراق وحدة ارضه وشعبه حقيقة مقدسة وهي كحقه والوجود، القطع بان كل من يحاول المساس بها.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25466
23 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 19 February 1993 by the Representative of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (S/25318 of 22 February 1993). In this letter and the accompanying annexes the Belgrade authorities again accuse Germany of violating the arms embargo against all parts of the former Yugoslavia established under Security Council resolutions 713 and 724.

The Federal Government categorically denies such allegations. It meticulously observes the arms embargo imposed by the Security Council of the United Nations. The Federal Government neither ships weapons to the embargo area nor does it tolerate such shipments by others. The Federal Government follows all leads regarding possible violations of the embargo. Persons violating the embargo resolutions face prosecution to the full extent of the law.

I should be grateful if you could have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Detlev Graf zu RANTZAU
Ambassador

93-16916 (E) 230393 230393

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25467
24 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 MARCH 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

With reference to Mr. Sacirbey's letters in documents S/25414 and S/25415 of 15 March, S/25434 of 18 March and S/25459 of 22 March 1993, I have the honour to point out the following:

1. The accusations contained in the above-mentioned letters about the alleged involvement of Serbian and Montenegrin forces in the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina are false and unfounded and my Government categorically rejects them. Such charges are intended to misguide the Security Council and are advanced especially when important negotiations are under way or crucial agreements to be reached.

2. Regarding the allegations that on 17 March 1993 "four fixed-wing aircraft of the Yugoslav People's Army carried out bombing missions against the town of Srebrenica", I would like to remind you that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in its statement of 20 March 1993, transmitted to you, denounced its involvement in any activities in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Yugoslavia fully complies with the provisions of Security Council resolution 781 (1992).

A typical manipulation, often used in Mr. Sacirbey's letters, is a reference to the Yugoslav People's Army which no longer exists.

3. As stated on a number of occasions and confirmed by the United Nations, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia withdrew all its military forces from Bosnia and Herzegovina on 19 May 1992 and is investing utmost efforts to prevent any military or other activities which might be directed against Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I would like to reiterate again that Yugoslavia is not a party to the conflict and is doing all within its powers so that a just and durable political settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina be reached as soon as possible.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25468
24 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to submit, enclosed herewith, an urgent letter dated 24 March 1993 from the President of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, addressed to you, in which he requests an emergency meeting of the Security Council, owing to the severe deterioration of the situation in Croatia and the continuation of the aggression against its territory, and in order to take the necessary measures to resolve the situation and prevent further attacks on a State Member of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 24 March 1993 from the President of the Republic of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council

I must regretfully inform you that, during the last few weeks, Serbian rebel forces in Croatia and units of Serbian forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina have repeatedly attacked, without any provocation from the Croatian side, several cities and villages in Croatia, thus inflicting numerous civilian casualties and severe material damage. These attacks are aimed at Šibenik, Zadar, Vodice, Biograd, Vinkovci, Županja, Djakovo, etc. The aggressor shelled the area of Dubrovnik, including the city itself. We are particularly concerned that, in spite of the local peace agreement that was reached, shelling of the historical city of Dubrovnik has resumed in order to draw neighbouring Montenegro once again into the conflict and to spread hostilities cutside of the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in the Republic of Croatia.

These attacks were confirmed to the Minister of Defence, Gojko Šušak, by the Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren. At the same time, Minister Šušak has assured me that Croatian forces have not responded to the attacks on Dubrovnik by shelling Trebinje, or to attacks on Zadar and Šibenik by shelling Knin and Benkovac, as was reported by Serbian media. On receiving those reports from UNPROFOR, we immediately requested that United Nations military observers investigate them on the spot. The investigation by United Nations officials confirmed that Croatian forces have not shelled any of these towns.

It is unnecessary to emphasize that these aggressive activities are further endangering the process of implementation of the Vance plan at a very sensitive moment when the decision of the Security Council on the extension of the UNPROFOR mandate in Croatia is due. It is absolutely essential that these attacks be stopped immediately, for they will not only undermine the efforts of the United Nations and the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, but could lead to an expansion of the armed conflict to neighbouring regions and destroy completely all the confidence-building measures undertaken to this day.

An illustration of the involvement of the Government at Belgrade in encouraging and actively supporting the rebellion of Serbian forces in the UNPAs and supplying them with manpower and arms can be provided by recent statements of the former "Minister of Defence" of the "Republic of Serbian Krajina", Stojan Španović. He confirmed that Slobodan Milošević has ordered the ethnic cleansing of all non-Serbians in the "Republic of Serbian Krajina", which is being executed by imported paramilitary units from Serbia. There is an ongoing mobilization in the so-called Krajina and an intensified campaign to enlist "volunteers" in Serbia.

Another example of the involvement of Belgrade authorities in the aggressive war against the Republic of Croatia is the capture of 13 soldiers on Croatian territory, near the town of Karlovac, who were recruited by the Yugoslav army in Serbia. All of them carried identity cards issued in Serbia and declared that they had been mobilized and given weapons to fight on the

territory of the Republic of Croatia against Croatian forces. The capture was witnessed by UNPROFOR forces in the Karlovac region.

All this clearly implicates the Belgrade authorities in activities directed against implementation of the Vance plan and other relevant resolutions of the Security Council, as well as against efforts of Co-Chairmen Cyrus Vance and Lord David Owen to bring about a peaceful solution to the present crisis.

Acting in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations and in light of the continuing aggression directed against the territory of the Republic of Croatia, including the barbaric shelling of Croatian cities, I request an emergency meeting of the Security Council.

(Signed) Franjo TUDJMAN
President of the Republic
of Croatia

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25469
25 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Liberia (S/25402),

Recalling its resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992,

Further recalling the statements by the President of the Council on its behalf on 22 January 1991 (S/22133) and 7 May 1992 (S/23886) on the situation in Liberia,

Reaffirming its belief that the Yamoussoukro IV Accord of 30 October 1991 (S/24815) offers the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary climate and conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia,

Deploring that parties to the conflict in Liberia have not respected or implemented the various accords to date, especially the Yamoussoukro IV Accord,

Noting that the continuing breach of earlier accords hinders the creation of a climate and conditions conducive to the holding of free and fair elections in accordance with the Yamoussoukro IV Accord,

Recognizing the need for increased humanitarian assistance,

Welcoming the continued commitment of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to and the efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict,

Further welcoming the endorsement and support by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) of these efforts,

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Determining that the deterioration of the situation in Liberia constitutes a threat to international peace and security, particularly in West Africa as a whole,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Liberia (S/25402);

2. Commends ECOWAS for its efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia;

3. Commends the OAU for its efforts in support of the peace process in Liberia;

4. Reaffirms its belief that the Yamoussoukro IV Accord offers the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia, and encourages ECOWAS to continue its efforts to assist in the peaceful implementation of this Accord;

5. Condemns the violation of the cease-fire of 28 November 1990 by any party to the conflict;

6. Condemns the continuing armed attacks against the peace-keeping forces of ECOWAS in Liberia by one of the parties to the conflict;

7. Reiterates its call upon all parties to respect and implement the cease-fire and the various accords of the peace process, including the Yamoussoukro IV Accord of 30 October 1991, and the Final Communiqué of the Informal Consultative Group Meeting of the ECOWAS Committee of Five in Liberia, issued at Geneva on 7 April 1992, to which they themselves have agreed;

8. Welcomes the Secretary-General's appointment of Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers as his Special Representative for Liberia;

9. Calls upon all States strictly to abide by and comply with the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992) under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

10. Demands that all parties fully cooperate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and ECOWAS with a view to ensuring the full and prompt implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord of 30 October 1991;

11. Declares its readiness to consider appropriate measures in support of ECOWAS if any party is unwilling to cooperate in implementation of the provisions of the Yamoussoukro Accords, in particular the encampment and disarmament provisions;

12. Reiterates its call on Member States to exercise self-restraint in their relations with all parties to the Liberian conflict, in particular to refrain from providing any military assistance to any of the parties and also to refrain from taking any action that would be inimical to the peace process;

13. Reaffirms that the embargo imposed by resolution 788 (1992) shall not apply to weapons, military equipment and military assistance destined for the sole use of the peace-keeping forces of ECOWAS in Liberia;

14. Further commends the efforts of Member States, the United Nations system and humanitarian organizations in providing humanitarian assistance to the victims of the conflict in Liberia and in this regard reaffirms its support for increased humanitarian assistance;

15. Demands that the parties concerned refrain from any action that will impede or obstruct the delivery of humanitarian assistance and calls upon them to ensure the safety of all personnel involved in international humanitarian assistance;

16. Reiterates its call upon all parties to the conflict and all others concerned to respect strictly the provisions of international humanitarian law;

17. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with ECOWAS, to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the President of the Interim Government of National Unity and the warring factions, after thorough and detailed groundwork, to restate their commitment to the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord within an agreed timetable;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to discuss with ECOWAS and the parties concerned the contribution which the United Nations could make in support of the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord including the deployment of United Nations observers;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution as soon as possible;

20. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25469/Rev.1
26 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Revised draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Liberia (S/25402),

Recalling its resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992,

Further recalling the statements by the President of the Council on its behalf on 22 January 1991 (S/22133) and 7 May 1992 (S/23886) on the situation in Liberia,

Reaffirming its belief that the Yamoussoukro IV Accord of 30 October 1991 (S/24815) offers the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary climate and conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia,

Deploring that parties to the conflict in Liberia have not respected or implemented the various accords to date, especially the Yamoussoukro IV Accord,

Noting that the continuing breach of earlier accords hinders the creation of a climate and conditions conducive to the holding of free and fair elections in accordance with the Yamoussoukro IV Accord,

Recognizing the need for increased humanitarian assistance,

Welcoming the continued commitment of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to and the efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict,

Further welcoming the endorsement and support by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) of these efforts,

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Determining that the deterioration of the situation in Liberia constitutes a threat to international peace and security, particularly in this region of West Africa,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Liberia (S/25402);

2. Commends ECOWAS for its efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia;

3. Commends the OAU for its efforts in support of the peace process in Liberia;

4. Reaffirms its belief that the Yamoussoukro IV Accord offers the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia, and encourages ECOWAS to continue its efforts to assist in the peaceful implementation of this Accord;

5. Condemns the violation of the cease-fire of 28 November 1990 by any party to the conflict;

6. Condemns the continuing armed attacks against the peace-keeping forces of ECOWAS in Liberia by one of the parties to the conflict;

7. Reiterates its call upon all parties to respect and implement the cease-fire and the various accords of the peace process, including the Yamoussoukro IV Accord of 30 October 1991, and the Final Communiqué of the Informal Consultative Group Meeting of the ECOWAS Committee of Five in Liberia, issued at Geneva on 7 April 1992, to which they themselves have agreed;

8. Welcomes the Secretary-General's appointment of Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers as his Special Representative for Liberia;

9. Calls upon all States strictly to abide by and comply with the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992) under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

10. Demands that all parties fully cooperate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and ECOWAS with a view to ensuring the full and prompt implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord of 30 October 1991;

11. Declares its readiness to consider appropriate measures in support of ECOWAS if any party is unwilling to cooperate in implementation of the provisions of the Yamoussoukro Accords, in particular the encampment and disarmament provisions;

12. Reiterates its call on Member States to exercise self-restraint in their relations with all parties to the Liberian conflict, in particular to refrain from providing any military assistance to any of the parties and also to refrain from taking any action that would be inimical to the peace process;

13. Reaffirms that the embargo imposed by resolution 788 (1992) shall not apply to weapons, military equipment and military assistance destined for the sole use of the peace-keeping forces of ECOWAS in Liberia;

14. Further commends the efforts of Member States, the United Nations system and humanitarian organizations in providing humanitarian assistance to the victims of the conflict in Liberia, and in this regard reaffirms its support for increased humanitarian assistance;

15. Demands that the parties concerned refrain from any action that will impede or obstruct the delivery of humanitarian assistance and calls upon them to ensure the safety of all personnel involved in international humanitarian assistance;

16. Reiterates its call upon all parties to the conflict and all others concerned to respect strictly the provisions of international humanitarian law;

17. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with ECOWAS, to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the President of the Interim Government of National Unity and the warring factions, after thorough and detailed groundwork, to restate their commitment to the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord within an agreed timetable;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to discuss with ECOWAS and the parties concerned the contribution which the United Nations could make in support of the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord, including the deployment of United Nations observers;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution as soon as possible;

20. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25470
25 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 807 (1993)

INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 807 (1993) of 19 February 1993, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) for an interim period terminating on 31 March 1993. In operative paragraph 9 of that resolution, the Security Council requested that I submit a report on the further extension of UNPROFOR's mandate.

DISCUSSIONS ON THE MANDATE

2. In my report to the Security Council (S/25264), which was the basis for the initial interim extension of UNPROFOR's mandate, I had pointed out that UNPROFOR was facing a number of difficulties in implementing its original mandate pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) and subsequent relevant resolutions. I, therefore, had asked the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (ICFY) to address these questions urgently with a view to establishing as soon as possible a basis on which I could make a substantive recommendation for an extension of UNPROFOR's mandate.

3. In accordance with operative paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 807 (1992), the Co-Chairmen held several rounds of talks in New York and Geneva with representatives of the Government of Croatia and the Serb populations living in the United Nations Protected Areas and the pink zones. While some progress has been made in these talks, fundamental differences remain between the two sides.

4. It appears, therefore, that more time will be needed in order to bring the negotiations on this issue to a meaningful conclusion. As any termination of UNPROFOR's presence in Croatia would entail the strong likelihood of an outbreak of renewed hostilities, I recommend that UNPROFOR's mandate be extended for a further interim period of three months. At the same time, I urge the parties to cooperate in the implementation of UNPROFOR's existing mandate and to resolve any remaining differences in a spirit of compromise and cooperation. I also

have requested the Co-Chairmen of the ICFY to continue their efforts to obtain a renewed commitment by the two sides to the elements of the United Nations Peace-keeping Plan contained in document S/23280 and to the implementation of Security Council resolution 802 (1993) and other relevant resolutions.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

5. It will be recalled that, in my report S/25264 of 10 February 1993, I recommended that with effect from the renewal of its mandate, all activities of UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslavia be financed in the normal manner, i.e. by assessments on the peace-keeping scale levied on all Member States. Accordingly, I recommend that as of 1 April 1993 all activities of UNPROFOR be incorporated in the United Nations budget for the period of three months. As requested in operative paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 807 (1993), preliminary estimates of the additional costs to the United Nations will appear in an addendum to the present report. I should, of course, add that any changes to UNPROFOR's strength and deployment that may be necessitated by the success of ongoing negotiations in respect of either Croatia or Bosnia and Herzegovina will be brought separately to the Council's attention together with further revised estimates on their financial implications.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25470/Add.1
26 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 807 (1993)

Addendum

1. In my report of 25 March 1993 1/ to the Security Council, I indicated in paragraph 5 that the preliminary estimates of the additional costs to the United Nations as of 1 April 1993 for all activities of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) would appear in an addendum.

2. By its resolution 47/210 of 22 December 1992, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNPROFOR, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond 20 February 1993, at a rate not to exceed $47.1 million gross ($46.5 million net) per month for the seven-month period from 21 February 1993 to 20 September 1993. This authorization is subject to the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

3. It is estimated that the additional cost associated with the deployment in Macedonia and the protection of humanitarian relief convoys in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the three-month period from 1 April 1993 to 30 June 1993, will amount to some $194.9 million. It is further estimated that the monthly additional cost thereafter will be approximately $40.6 million. A breakdown of the estimated additional cost by main categories of expenditure is provided for information purposes in the annex to the present addendum.

4. The total cost of maintaining UNPROFOR for the period from 1 April 1993 to 30 June 1993 would therefore be $336.2 million.

5. It would be my recommendation to the General Assembly, should the Security Council decide to approve the proposed course of action and renew the mandate of UNPROFOR, that the additional cost relating to all activities of UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslavia should be considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and that the assessments to be levied on Member States be credited to the UNPROFOR Special Account.

Notes

1/ S/25470.

Annex

Cost estimate of the additional costs to the United Nations for the activities of UNPROFOR

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Objects of expenditure	1 April to 30 June 1993
1.	Military component	
	(a) Contingent personnel	44 180
	(b) Other costs pertaining to contingents	35 300
2.	Civilian police monitors	290
3.	Civilian staff a/	9 130
4.	Premises	33 410
5.	Air operations	2 650
6.	Transport operations	24 310
7.	Communications	17 120
8.	Miscellaneous equipment	19 080
9.	Miscellaneous supplies, services, freight, and support costs	9 480
	Total	194 950

a/ Provides for 226 international staff and 825 locally recruited staff.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25471
25 March 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3186th meeting, held on 25 March 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

"The Security Council warmly welcomes the signature by President Alija Izetbegovic and Mr. Mate Boban of all four documents of the Peace Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina worked out by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

"On this important occasion the Security Council pays tribute to the untiring efforts of the Co-Chairmen, Secretary Vance and Lord Owen.

"The Council commends the action of the two parties who have signed all the documents and calls on the remaining party to sign without delay the two documents of the Peace Plan that it has not already signed and to cease its violence, offensive military actions, 'ethnic cleansing' and obstruction of humanitarian assistance.

"The Council calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities by all parties.

"The Council looks forward to receiving a report from the Secretary-General on the developments in the International Conference and stands ready to take action to follow up on the report and to take the steps required to bring about the peace settlement."

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25472
26 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992, 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992 and 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 47/167 of 18 December 1992,

Commending the efforts of Member States acting pursuant to resolution 794 (1992) to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia,

Acknowledging the need for a prompt, smooth and phased transition from the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) to the expanded United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II),

Regretting the continuing incidents of violence in Somalia and the threat they pose to the reconciliation process,

Deploring the acts of violence against persons engaging in humanitarian efforts on behalf of the United Nations, States, and non-governmental organizations,

Noting with deep regret and concern the continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law and the general absence of the rule of law in Somalia,

Recognizing that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and reconstruction of their own country,

Acknowledging the fundamental importance of a comprehensive and effective programme for disarming Somali parties, including movements and factions,

Noting the need for continued humanitarian relief assistance and for the rehabilitation of Somalia's political institutions and economy,

Concerned that the crippling famine and drought in Somalia, compounded by the civil strife, have caused massive destruction to the means of production and the natural and human resources of that country,

Expressing its appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Non-Aligned Movement for their cooperation with, and support of, the efforts of the United Nations in Somalia,

Further expressing its appreciation to all Member States which have made contributions to the Fund established pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 794 (1992) and to all those who have provided humanitarian assistance to Somalia,

Commending the efforts, in difficult circumstances, of the initial United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992),

Expressing its appreciation for the invaluable assistance the neighbouring countries have been providing to the international community in its efforts to restore peace and security in Somalia and to host large numbers of refugees displaced by the conflict and taking note of the difficulties caused to them due to the presence of refugees in their territories,

Convinced that the restoration of law and order throughout Somalia would contribute to humanitarian relief operations, reconciliation and political settlement, as well as to the rehabilitation of Somalia's political institutions and economy,

Convinced also of the need for broad-based consultations and deliberations to achieve reconciliation, agreement on the setting up of transitional government institutions and consensus on basic principles and steps leading to the establishment of representative democratic institutions,

Recognizing that the re-establishment of local and regional administrative institutions is essential to the restoration of domestic tranquility,

Encouraging the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue and intensify their work at the national, regional and local levels, including and encouraging broad participation by all sectors of Somali society, to promote the process of political settlement and national reconciliation and to assist the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy,

Expressing its readiness to assist the people of Somalia, as appropriate, on a local, regional or national level, to participate in free and fair elections, with a view towards achieving and implementing a political settlement,

Welcoming the progress made at the United Nations-sponsored Informal Preparatory Meeting on Somali Political Reconciliation in Addis Ababa from 4 to 15 January 1993, in particular the conclusion at that meeting of three agreements by the Somali parties, including movements and factions, and welcoming also any progress made at the Conference on National Reconcilitation which began in Addis Ababa on 15 March 1993,

Emphasizing the need for the Somali people, including movements and factions, to show the political will to achieve security, reconciliation and peace,

Noting the reports of States concerned of 17 December 1992 (S/24976) and 19 January 1993 (S/25126) and of the Secretary-General of 19 December 1992 (S/24992) and 26 January 1993 (S/25168) on the implementation of resolution 794 (1992),

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993 (S/25354 and Add.1 and 2),

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to seek maximum economy and efficiency and to keep the size of the United Nations presence, both military and civilian, to the minimum necessary to fulfil its mandate,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security in the region,

A

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for convening the Conference on National Reconciliation for Somalia in accordance with the agreements reached during the Informal Preparatory Meeting on Somali Political Reconciliation in Addis Ababa in January 1993 and for the progress achieved towards political reconciliation in Somalia, and also for his efforts to ensure that, as appropriate, all Somalis, including movements, factions, community leaders, women, professionals, intellectuals, elders and other representative groups are suitably represented at such conferences;

3. Welcomes the convening of the Third United Nations Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia in Addis Ababa from 11 to 13 March 1993 and the willingness expressed by Governments through this process to contribute to relief and rehabilitation efforts in Somalia, where and when possible;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, and with assistance, as appropriate, from all relevant United Nations entities, offices and specialized agencies, to provide humanitarian and other assistance to the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy and promoting political settlement and national

reconciliation, in accordance with the recommendations contained in his report of 3 March 1993, including in particular:

(a) To assist in the provision of relief and in the economic rehabilitation of Somalia, based on an assessment of clear, prioritized needs, and taking into account, as appropriate, the 1993 Relief and Rehabilitation Programme for Somalia prepared by the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs;

(b) To assist in the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons within Somalia;

(c) To assist the people of Somalia to promote and advance political reconciliation, through broad participation by all sectors of Somali society, and the re-establishment of national and regional institutions and civil administration in the entire country;

(d) To assist in the re-establishment of Somali police, as appropriate at the local, regional or national level, to assist in the restoration and maintenance of peace, stability and law and order, including in the investigation and facilitating the prosecution of serious violations of international humanitarian law;

(e) To assist the people of Somalia in the development of a coherent and integrated programme for the removal of mines throughout Somalia;

(f) To develop appropriate public information activities in support of the United Nations activities in Somalia;

(g) To create conditions under which Somali civil society may have a role, at every level, in the process of political reconciliation and in the formulation and realization of rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes;

B

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

5. Decides to expand the size of the UNOSOM force and its mandate in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 56-88 of the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1992, and the provisions of this resolution;

6. Authorizes the mandate for the expanded UNOSOM (UNOSOM II) for an initial period through 31 October 1993, unless previously renewed by the Security Council;

7. Emphasizes the crucial importance of disarmament and the urgent need to build on the efforts of UNITAF in accordance with paragraphs 56-69 of the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993;

8. Demands that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, comply fully with the commitments they have undertaken in the agreements they concluded at the Informal Preparatory Meeting on Somali Political Reconciliation in Addis Ababa, and in particular with their Agreement on Implementing the Cease-fire and on Modalities of Disarmament (S/25168, annex III);

9. Further demands that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, take all measures to ensure the safety of the personnel of the United Nations and its agencies as well as the staff of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations engaged in providing humanitarian and other assistance to the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy and promoting political settlement and national reconciliation;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to support from within Somalia the implementation of the arms embargo established by resolution 733 (1992), utilizing as available and appropriate the UNOSOM II forces authorized by this resolution, and to report on this subject, with any recommendations regarding more effective measures if necessary, to the Security Council;

11. Calls upon all States, in particular neighbouring States, to cooperate in the implementation of the arms embargo established by resolution 733 (1992);

12. Requests the Secretary-General to provide security, as appropriate, to assist in the repatriation of refugees and the assisted resettlement of displaced persons, utilizing UNOSOM II forces, paying particular attention to those areas where major instability continues to threaten peace and security in the region;

13. Reiterates its demand that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law and reaffirms that those responsible for such acts be held individually accountable;

14. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to direct the Force Commander of UNOSOM II to assume responsibility for the consolidation, expansion and maintenance of a secure environment throughout Somalia, taking account of the particular circumstances in each locality, on an expedited basis in accordance with the recommendations contained in his report of 3 March 1993, and in this regard to organize a prompt, smooth and phased transition from UNITAF to UNOSOM II;

C

15. Requests the Secretary-General to maintain the fund established pursuant to resolution 794 (1992) for the additional purpose of receiving contributions for maintenance of UNOSOM II forces following the departure of

UNITAF forces and for the establishment of Somali police, and calls on Member States to make contributions to this fund, in addition to their assessed contributions;

16. Expresses appreciation to the United Nations agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the ICRC for their contributions and assistance and requests the Secretary-General to ask them to continue to extend financial, material and technical support to the Somali people in all regions of the country;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to seek, as appropriate, pledges and contributions from States and others to assist in financing the rehabilitation of the political institutions and economy of Somalia;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed on action taken to implement the present resolution, in particular to submit as soon as possible a report to the Council containing recommendations for establishment of Somali police forces and thereafter to report no later than every ninety days on the progress achieved in accomplishing the objectives set out in the present resolution;

19. Decides to conduct a formal review of the progress towards accomplishing the purposes of the present resolution no later than 31 October 1993;

20. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25473
26 March 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and further to my letter No. 1/6/95, dated 20 March 1993, I have the honour to transmit a letter from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, dated 22 March 1993, giving notification of the violation of Iraqi airspace in the northern region by six Iranian military aircraft, which bombed inhabited areas, killing a number of Iraqi Kurdish citizens.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the aforesaid annexed letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 22 March 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

On 13 March 1993, six Iranian military aircraft violated Iraqi airspace and bombed inhabited areas of northern Iraq, killing a number of Iraqi Kurdish citizens. One of the sites bombed by the Iranian military aircraft was a hospital; as a result, one hospital in-patient was killed, other in-patients were injured and the hospital was seriously damaged. A number of French volunteers from two French organizations, namely Doctors of the World and International Medical Assistance, were among the eyewitnesses to the Iranian air raids.

The Iranian military aircraft carried out their attack on northern Iraq in the air exclusion zone imposed on Iraq by the United States, Britain and France since 27 June 1991.

The attack by the Iranian military aircraft on northern Iraq and the killing of a number of Iraqi Kurdish citizens provide fresh evidence of the serious dangers threatening Iraq's independence and territorial integrity. Furthermore, having been preceded by a series of hostile acts, this Iranian attack was not the first and will not be the last. While the Iranian regime is frantically arming itself to the point where it now possesses an extremely large arsenal of conventional and unconventional weapons, the policy of harassing Iraq, interfering in its internal affairs and imposing the so-called Iraqi air exclusion zone in northern and southern Iraq still continues. This policy imposed on Iraq, which is damaging to stability and security in the region, has encouraged Iran to carry out hostile military acts against Iraq.

The Iranian danger to the security and territorial integrity of Iraq and the safety of its people is constantly escalating and warrants serious concern. We therefore ask you to adopt a forthright position in support of Iraq's request for revocation of the measures taken by the Governments of the United States, Britain and France imposing the air exclusion zones in northern and southern Iraq. To revoke those measures is the only way to preserve the integrity and security of Iraq and the safety of its people. It will also contribute to stability and the normalization of security in the region, particularly since all the allegations used as a basis for imposing such measures on Iraq have been unequivocally proven to be groundless and devoid of truth.

We should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/913
S/25474
26 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 25 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to present to you the attached statement dated 25 March 1993, by His Excellency Mr. Alija Izetbegović, President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on behalf of the delegation representing the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (see annex).

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and the attached statement as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement issued in New York on 25 March 1993 by the President of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina

By signing the Vance-Owen Peace Plan for the Republic Bosnia and Herzegovina (the nine principles, the military agreement, the maps of the proposed provinces and the document on the interim period) the State delegation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina states the following:

1. Regardless of the fact whether or not all parties will sign the documents today, the Delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina considers that the International Community was and will remain obligated to protect the independence and the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina as an attacked country, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, International Law, decisions of the London Conference, and especially according to all relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council concerning the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. Our signatures on the proposed documents will become invalid and will be considered null and void if the following conditions are not met:

a) all interested parties, especially the aggressor side does not sign the documents without any alterations or reservations within a reasonable time frame.

b) the International Community does not undertake, within a timely fashion the effective measures of implementation of the signed agreement, to the degree and in the manner which the situation will impose.

c) if the aggression continues.

3. Any provisions of the signed documents cannot be interpreted and not be understood as the diminishing integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as an independent and undivided whole state.

On the contrary, the signed agreement must be understood and can only be interpreted as the means and way to protect and strengthen that integrity.

4. It is understood that individuals declared as war criminals, or for whom there is a grounded suspicion that they were instigators or organizers or executors of war crimes on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, will not and cannot be nominated for the highest positions of authority of the State, both in the Interim Presidency and Interim Government.

5. The Delegation of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina asks the international community and the UN Security Council to continue with the intention of successfully completing the establishment of the Court for War Crimes committed on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslavia.

6. Upon the signing of today's documents, the Delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina expresses that the aggression and its consequences be stopped and reversed with peaceful means, but at the same time the Delegation will not surrender its legitimate right to self defense in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

In this regard, if the peace efforts remain without results, the Presidency and the Government will undertake all necessary measures to defend its people, and in that case, expect the Security Council without further delay to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

7. The Delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina expresses its appreciation to the United States of America and to its special envoy to these talks Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew, for the constructive contributions in overcoming the difficulties which arose during the course of these talks.

8. We are issuing this statement concurrent with the signing of today's documents and are handing it over to the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia with the request that it be included and attached with the official documents of the Conference.

Delegation for the Government
of the Republic of Bosnia and
Herzegovina

Alija Izetbegovic
President of the Presidency
of the Republic of Bosnia and
Herzegovina